

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

From Friday, July 28, to Friday, August 4, 1738.

Mr. Parkes,

I desire you'll give the followeing a Place in your Gazette, viz.

EVERALL Gentlemen I find have put themselves to the Trouble to Indecavour to Vindicate the Justice and equality of the Inspection of our Staple and further to applaud it as the only Means to Promote the wellfare of the Contry in general, all which I take to be the Labours of vanity because I think its very obvious to at least Seven eighths of us that they have mistaken the general Interest of this Colloney, I shall first consider the Inequality that this Law lays us under in Respect to Officers Fees and other Rewards and Incouragements due to Several Services as they are paid by the Several Conntyes and Parrishes that is to Say they differ in the Several Deductions on there Payments from ten to thirty per Cent. and amay make bold to say that if there is the Least Couller for that difference reason would give the greatest rewards where there is the greatest Labour Incumbant on them, but what could be the Inducement to make that difference is amistry to me but this I very well remember that at the first of the Inspection there were abundance of the Ignoranter Sort of people whose tempers were greatly mitigated by it as thinking that they were Perticularly favoured above their Next Adjacent Parrishes or Countyes not only in paying the Several fees and Incouragements due to Several Officers and others but further in paying their Parrish County and Publick Leveys, I find that those who are in love with the Law plead Strongly for the Impartiality of the Inspectors in the execution of their Office and at the same time ridicule all Arguments that can be offered in opposition but they do not consider that part of the Law which directs a second view on all Transterr'd Tobacco I mean all such as is sold in the Country the which Inndoubtedly if they did they would be more modest than to plead for their Impartiality for by rightly considering that they would find that the makers of the Law were Dubious of them Perticularly in that Quantity which is disposed of in the Contry, if the Inspectors were made as absolute in passing as they are in burning the Grievance would not be so great and their Inability lying in effect only in that Quantity of Tobacco which is sold in the Contry doth certainly render that Part of the Law unequal in the Next place I think there is but Small Probability that they that are made dureing their Continuance the Arbitrary Judges of our Staple in one part can be the most able and Discreet Judges by reason that they are appointed by one person who cannot be well acquainted with their Abilitys Neither their honesty therefore must as things now Stand appoint them by the Direction of a few persons who perhaps may not vulture the general good of all men but may be byarst by Interest to themselves or perticular friends or a mixture of both, next I shall consider what hath been the unhappy Consequences annext to this Law which are the followeing perticulars viz. our pork beef and all Sorts of grain are risen Since the end of the Stent law to Near or full Double the prises they were Currently then Sold for which is certainly owing to the present Inspection together with the general liberty of every ones planteing what they please, in the Next place it is evident to the whole Colloney especially such as are under the misfor-

tune to be obligated to rent the Land they cultivate and I must believe that the misfortune hath not ended wholly in themselves but that our gentorey have sheared in it by falling short of the rents due to them, the execution of this law is so Severe on the poorer Sort that I verily beleive if there should be a further Continuance of it that it will in a great measure Depeopulate the Contry.

I could propose Several Amendments to this Crooked unfinished peice but being hopefull that it is Nigh its Dissolution Shall for the future Employ my Leature Hours in Composeing Something which may prove more beneficial to the Publick, who I doubt Not but will take my weak Centaments to flow from a Strong and hearty Desire to promote wealth and happyness the which is the fervent prayer of Gentlemen your Humble Servant

Timothy Touch-Truth.

PETERSBURG, March 12.

THE Court has published a new Relation, as a Sequel to the former, of the Tartars Enterprize against the Frontiers of Russia, an Extract of which follows.

'We have receiv'd Letters from the Veldt-Marshal Count Munich, dated the 28th of February, from Fort St. Peter in the Ukrain Line, the Contents of which are as follow. After the Cham of the Crim had been drove from the Frontiers of Russia, he march'd Day and Night along the River Samara, and towards the other Places, where he had left his Equipage and such of his Men whom the Rigour of the cold Weather oblig'd to lag behind. Count Munich pursu'd the Cham from the River Thor as far as the Source of the River Samara; the Van Guard, commanded by Major-General Lieven, perceiv'd at a Distance the Enemies Army, which was continuing its March with all possible Diligence; the Russians met with a great many Tartars on the Road, some of whom they kill'd, and kept the rest Prisoners. Count Munich pursu'd the Enemy 3 Days together, but was oblig'd to give over, as well through Want of Forrage and Provision, as on Account of the excessive cold Weather, and for fear of fatiguing the Troops and Horses too much; however, when we re-enter'd the Ukrain Line, the Veldt-Marshal thought proper to detach several Parties in order to continue the Pursuit after the Enemies.' At the End of the Relation, it is said, that in all the late Skirmishes with the Tartars, the Russians have had but 20 Men kill'd and wounded, whereas, at the Attack of Spewakowki alone, the Enemies left 400 dead upon the Spot, besides those they carry'd away. We hear that the Tartars have suffer'd extremely in the Desarts; that several of them perished with the Cold; that a great Number of Horses died on the Road for want of Forrage, and that the Tartars of the Budziack, Nogai, and Bialogrod had so little Provision with them, that it is thought most of them will starve on the Road before they can reach their own Country.

Petersburg, March 15. A Courier arrived here Yesterday from Veldt-Marshal Count Munich, with Advice, that the Tartar Chams of Crimea and Budz ck, with about 40 or 50,000 Tartars, and 15,000 Turks, having advanced near the River Donets towards Hum, 10,000 of them commanded by Kalga Sultan, a Relation of the Cham of Crimea, attack'd on the 6th Inst. the Russian Lines, but were repulsed by Lieutenant-General Douglass and

and Major-Generals Filofofe and Spiegel, after having lost 5 or 600 Men, and the Kalga Sultan's Standard and Baggage. As a Body of Russian Troops, commanded by Veldt-Marshall Munich, were pursuing the Tartars when the Courier came away, another is daily expected with a more particular Account. The Prince of Bevern set out from hence Yesterday, in order to go to the Army. A great Number of Canon and Mortars, &c. are sent from this Place, and from Moscow, to Perevolotehan; and 3 Days ago, two English Captains of the Fleet, named Masters and Talbot, went from hence with some hundred Seamen, who are to be employed on the River Napier, in Case the War continues.

Breslau, March 17. We have received Advice, that one Mandel died lately, at Hermantdorf, in the 117th Year of his Age: He had 5 Sons and 2 Daughters, 58 Grand Children, and 57 great Grand Children; so that he saw his Posterity encrease to the Number of 122 Persons; all living at the Time of his Death.

Vienna, March 22. N. S. The Bosniacks and other Turkish Militia which had besieged Ustza, have been obliged to retire for want of Provisions; tho' not without having burnt 500 Houses in the Town of Ustza, and in the Villages of the Neighbourhood.

March 26. They write from Lisbon, that there has arrived in that Port, from the 1st of January, 1736, to the 31st of December, of the same Year, 660 Ships laden with Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flour; which Ships were for the most Part English. Happy Country! in being enabled, thro' the Bounty of Providence, at once to succour famish'd Nations, and enrich themselves.

There is a Report at Vienna, as if the Duke of Lorraine was to make a Tour to Tuscany before the Campaign; of which however, there is but little Likelyhood. That it was also said, that by Advices from Petersburg, Schach Nadir was disposed to renew the War against the Turks, provided the Emperor and the Czarina would assure him that they will not make a separate Peace exclusive of him.

We learn from Turin, of the 20th Inst. that Couriers are daily going backwards and forwards between that Court and the Court of Madrid, and frequent Councils are held upon the present Situation of Affairs. The King of Sardinia seems to be strictly united with the Catholick King. Don Michel de Sada, the Spanish Ambassador, had, the Beginning of the Month, a private Audience of his Sardinian Majesty, who was a whole Hour in Conference with him. It is added, that that Prince has given Orders to recruit all the Regiments, both Horse and Foot, which he keeps in Pay in Time of Peace, and seems to be making Preparations for War.

From Leghorn, All the Advices that have lately been received here from Spain, continue to assure us, that great Preparations of War are making in several of the Ports of that Kingdom.

The Palatine of Lublin, Count Tarlo, is set out from Dresden to Luneville: He has a Pretension of 150,000 Crowns on King Stanislaus, which he spent to serve him in Poland, and which the Court of France has promis'd shall be made good to him.

Letters from Vienna say, that a Courier lately pass'd thro' that City from the Dutch Ambassador at Constantinople in his Way to the Hague, which Courier reports that the Grand Signior had impos'd a new and heavy Tax upon all his Subjects, for defraying the great Expence of those extraordinary Preparations he is making to carry on the War. --- When he is drove to this Shift, it is a Sign that his Finances are in very bad Order.

We hear from Leghorn, that the Flota Frigate, commanded by the Marquess de Pardaillan, which cruizes on the Coasts of Corsica, in order to prevent any Succours from coming to the Corsicans, lately pursu'd for several Hours together a Foreign Ship that attempted to put her Loading ashore in that Island. It is said she is laden with Artillery and Ammunition. This is certainly one Way of Mediating, but it was never found out, nor could be, but by so honest and generous a Court as that of France.

From Havre de Grace, April 2. The Vigilance, commanded by Capt. Gaspard, arriv'd here this Morning from Martinico, which Place she left on the 9th of Fe-

bruary last: The Captain reports, that on the 29th of January, a Fire broke out in the Night at Fort St. Peter, which burnt so furiously for 5 Hours together, that above 100 Warehouses, fill'd with Sugar, Coffee, and European Goods, were entirely consum'd; the Loss is computed at above 12 Millions of Livres, inasmuch, as all the Cargoes of 30 Ships arrived there from different Ports of France, as well those imported, as those design'd for Exportation, have been either consum'd by the Flames, or stolen. This Accident has thrown the Inhabitants of that Island into a great Consternation.

From the Dublin Journal, April 1.

We hear that by the List of British Ships taken by the Spaniards within these 9 Years, it appears that the Loss is upwards of 140,000 l. to the British Merchants; that 52 Ships have been taken and plunder'd by the Spaniards, and the poor Sailors used with the utmost Cruelty and Barbarity; that several Members of the House of Commons, when the Evidence was given to support the Allegations of the Petitions, could scarce refrain from Tears, at hearing of such unparallel'd ill Usage, and barbarous Treatment.

Hereford, March 25. This Day William Summers and John Tippin were executed here for House-breaking; they behav'd in a very penitent Manner, but made no Confession. At the Tree, the Hangman was intoxicated with Liquor, and supposing there were 3 order'd for Execution, was going to put one of the Ropes about the Parson's Neck as he stood in the Cart, and was with much Difficulty prevented by the Goaler from so doing.

L O N D O N, March 28.

A Bill will be brought into the House of Commons in a few Days, to render more effectual the Laws against the excessive Drinking of that pernicious Liquor *Gin*; which it is not doubted will put an end to *Puffs and Mews*, and all other Tricks and Artifices to evade the Law, and entirely prevent the retailing of that Commodity, which has been found to be hurtful and detrimental to the Lives of the Poor working People, &c. in this Kingdom. --- And 'tis hop'd, some Provision will be made, that Houses of Character and Reputation may sell that salutary Liquor *Punch*, under certain Restrictions, which is now sold against Law in many Houses, to the great Prejudice of the fair and honest Trader.

Yesterday six Persons were convicted before the Lord-Mayor, and committed to Bridewell, for retailing Spirituous Liquors, contrary to Act of Parliament.

London, March 29. It having been represented to the West-India Merchants, that several of the unhappy Seamen who were taken by the Spaniards, and now in Slavery at old Cadiz, had Wives and Families here in great Distress, they immediately set on Foot a Subscription for their Support, and a handsome Collection has been made within these few Days. --- This is an Action truly Praise-worthy, and must ever redound to their Honour.

They write from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has, of late, discovered a strong Inclination to cultivate the Friendship which, at present, subsists between his Prussian Majesty and the Court of Great Britain: He has even dropp'd some Expressions that shew he is far from being averse to a Marriage of his Fifth Daughter the Princess Louisa, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

London, April 4. From Constantinople, that the great Appearance of an approaching Treaty between the Ottoman Porte, the Emperor, and Russia, seems to vanish; and on the other Hand, they are preparing there for a War with all Expedition. It is said, the Porte will have this Year on Foot, three formidable Armies; one in Crim Tartary against the Russians, one in Hungary against the Imperialists, and one in the midst between the said Countries, to be ready in Case of Need.

Ggianum Coggia, Chief Admiral of the Grand Signior, is appointed to command a powerful Squadron in the Black Sea, whither several Frigates are sent to observe the Motions of the Russian Fleet; and a new Tax is laid on the Grand Signior's Subjects, for carrying on these

these Designs, in which the Christians and Jews are double taxed. A new Treaty is upon Conclusion between the Grand Signior and Prince Ragotski, by which this Prince is recognized as Sovereign of Transylvania; in Recompence of which, Prince Ragotski exhorts his Subjects to take up Arms against the Emperor: During all this, the Courts of Great-Britain, France, and the States-General, are using their utmost Endeavours to mediate all Differences between them.

The following Account was published the last Month, in the Boston and New-York Papers; and came here by the last Post. No doubt every one will give the Credit to it he judges it deserves: But it seems very unlikely such an important Affair should lie dormant from April 1737, to this Time, unnoticed by the English Prints, had there been any Truth in it.

From the Weekly Jamaica Courant, March 1, 1738.

A Copy of a Letter wrote from Paris to Bourdeaux and Montpellier, dated April 24, 1737.

HERE are arrived Two venerable Old Men, who say they are endowed with the Spirit of Truth. There is no Person that has seen them enter, notwithstanding we have a very good Guard in this City. They are clothed in so ordinary a Manner, that the like has never been seen; they go about the Streets bare Footed and bare Headed, Advertising the People, that Heaven is irritated against them, and that if they don't change their manner of Life, their Cities will be destroyed in Three Months.

The Magistrates here endeavour'd to oppose this way of Prophecy, but notwithstanding they have not discontinued declaring themselves sent by G O D to exhort all Men to Repentance. And not having obey'd the Orders given them to depart, they have put them in Prison. The Jesuits have examined them, and found that they understand Thirty Languages, as the Hebrew, Chaldean, Greek, Syriac, &c. They say that by the Help of the Holy Ghost, which inspires them, they know the good and bad Actions of Men, and even the most secret of their Intentions. Their Life is rigidly abstemious; for they eat nothing but Bread, and drink nothing but Water: They say they came from Damascus in Syria, by Order from God, to prevent their entire Ruin, by making a sincere Repentance, for otherwise they will be reduced to the most enevitable Misfortunes.----Each of those Old Men is of Age (if you believe them) Seven Hundred Years. The Magistrates at Paris have solicited to carry these Men to Rome to present them to the Holy Father; with which Resolution they have shew'd themselves very content, saying, they desire no other way to let them know more particularly the Truth of their Cœlestial Mission. They have broke with great Ease the Chains of the Prison, in Sight of every Body.

They say that on the succeeding Years will happen as follows, viz.

1738, War will be declared throughout the World.
1739, Constantinople will be destroyed.
1740, Heresy will be confounded.
1741, Jesus Christ will generally be acknowledged by all Men.

1742, A great Personage will exist.

1743, Africa will be sack'd and burnt.

1744, A great Earthquake.

1745, The whole World will be terrify'd.

1746, and 1747, They say nothing.

1748, Jesus Christ will come to Judge the World.

Whether this Prophecy be true or false, the best Way for us, is to Live Well; and we need not fear when Death or Judgment comes.

Boston, June 27. We have the following remarkable Account from Valentown in the Colony of Connecticut, That on the 18th Instant, being Sunday, about Five o' Clock in the Afternoon, just after the People came out of the Meeting-House, they were surpris'd with the sudden Appearance of a terrible black Cloud which darkened the Air, and immediately followed a most violent Whirlwind, which obliged the Minister and several of the

People to shelter themselves in the first House they came to; and they were but just enter'd, when the Roof of the House was taken clear off, and carried to a great Distance: Upon this the People quitted the House, not thinking it safe to stay longer there, but found the Wind so violent, that they tho't it best to run into a Thicket of Oak Brush, where they threw themselves flat upon the Ground, to prevent their being carried away, or otherways hurt. Several Barns were overturned, and Houses damaged, abundance of Trees torn up by the Roots, and large Limbs of others broke off and carried full 5 Miles from the Place where they were first torn up; and what is yet more wonderful, several large Rocks were overturned, and others lifted up a considerable Height from the Ground, by the prodigious Force of the Wind.

Boston, July 10. We are informed from the Eastward, that the following very extraordinary Accident happened there, viz. the People having set the Woods on Fire near to a very large Pond, a Sun Beam or Water Spout happening to dart into the Pond, suck'd up a vast Body of Water into the Air, and by the Power of a Whirlwind, was carried over the Place where the Woods were on Fire; the Water Spout still rising upwards, carrying up Logs of a Prodigious Magnitude almost incredible, till at last the Spout breaking, down fell the Logs and a vast Body of Water upon the burning Woods; which produced such Confusion in the Air, that nothing could be seen but Flashes of Fire, Smoke, and almost a Deluge of Water, to the great Surprise of the Beholders, who happened to be at a sufficient Distance to avoid being hurt by it.

Williamsburg, August 4. Last Week a Ship arriv'd at Hampton, in about 10 Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we learn, That the Differences between the Courts of Great-Britain and Spain, are laid before the King of France, who has accepted the Mediation of them: And that the Thoughts of War are at present suspended; and all quiet at Home.

The last Week's GAZETTE, being N^o. 104, compleated the Second Year of their Publication: And as the Printer has used his best Endeavours to please his Customers, both in the Collecting of News, and Sending the Papers about the Country to them; he hopes for the Continuance of their Favours; and will send the Gazettes to them as usual, 'til he receives further Orders.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

August 4, 1738.

RAN away, about the 17th of May last, from Doctor Anthony Stafford, of Nanlemond County, a Servant Man, named John Hambleton, an Irishman; he is or pretends to be a Carpenter by Trade; is pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has very visible Symptoms of his having had the French Disease, by his Nose being very much disfigur'd and eat away by that Distemper, especially on the Left Side. He had on, when he went away, an old blue Coat, a Pair of Leather Breeches, an Oznabrig Shirt, and a fine new Castor Hat. He took with him, a dark colour'd Fustian Coat, a new check'd and a new Scotch Cloth Shirt, a handsome light bob Wigg, some Cash, and other Things: He also took from the Subscriber, a large bay Horse, branded on the near Buttock SS. and an old Saddle with a Deer Skin Seat. Whoever will secure the said Servant, so that he may be brought to Justice, shall have Four Pistoles Reward; and whoever will take up the said Horse, so that he may be had again, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by John Stafford.

Maryland, July 6, 1738.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in St. Mary's County, Two Servant Men, viz. One named James Fazakerley, a low well-set Man, about 25 Years of Age; is pretty much mark'd with the Small-Pox, has a cock Eye, and squints; he is a Lancashire Man, and speaks broad; is a Miller by Trade: His Cloathing is suppos'd to be tolerable good, and changeable, he being lately come into the Country: He has one light colour'd Fustian Coat, with metal Buttons, together with other old

old Cloaths, a new Pair of Oznabrig Trowsers, and a Pair of strong English Shoes, and is suppos'd to have some English Money with him. The other named William Hulse, a lusty young Man, about 20 Years of Age, of a reddish Complexion, with short light colour'd Hair; he is slow both of Foot and Speech, and not quick of Apprehension: He had on, when he went away, a strong dark colour'd Cloth Coat and Jacket, lin'd with Shalloon, very much wore, a new Pair of Oznabrig Trowsers, one or two old chek'd and one coarse white Shirts, and a Pair of strong English Shoes. They went away in a large Canoe, and took their Sea Bedding with them. Whoever secures the said Servants, and brings them, or gives Intelligence to me, in St. Mary's County abovesaid, or to Capt. James Powel, on Elizabeth River, in Virginia, so as they may be had again, shall have Forty Shillings Maryland Currency, or one Pistole Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by Robert Yates.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in King William County, on the Eleventh of July last, a Servant Woman, named Anne Hall: She is a large well-set Woman, of a brown Complexion, and pretty fat; is about Thirty Years of Age: Had on, when she went away, a dark colour'd Pennystone Wastecoat, a striped Linsey-woolsey Pettrycoat, an old patch'd quilted Tetricoat, an old Dowdass Shift, and a Pair of old Mens Shoes. Whoever takes up the said Servant, is desired to have her whipt from Constable to Constable, 'til she is delivered to me in King William County,

Charles Oakes.

TO be Sold, for Cash, on the Fifth of October next, (the 25th being found very inconvenient, by Reason of its happening in the Time of the General Court) by way of Auction, to the highest Bidder, several Tracts of Land, belonging to the Estate of William Strother, late of King George County, Gent. deceas'd, pursuant to his Will, viz.

One Tract, containing 100 Acres, lying about 2 Miles below the Falls of Rappahanock, close on the River Side, with a very handsome Dwelling house, 3 Store-houses, several other convenient Out houses, and a Ferry belonging to it, being the Place where Mr. Strother liv'd; is a beautiful Situation, and very commodious for Trade.

One other Tract, of 160 Acres of very good Land, adjoining thereto, the Plantation, Houses, Fences, &c. in good Order.

One other Tract, of 375 Acres, lying in Prince William County, not seated.

Also another Tract, of 1240 Acres of extraordinary good Land, with Two Plantations thereon, lying on Great Marsh Run, about 20 Miles above the Falls, in Prince William County; which is to be Sold in Three Lots, equally laid off.

Also about Twenty choice Slaves, a good Stock of Cattle, Horses, and Hogs.

Any Person that has a Mind to view the Premises, may apply to Mr. Anthony Strother, near the Falls of Rappahanock.

The Sale to be at the Manor Plantation, where Mr. Strother liv'd. Any reasonable Time will be allow'd for Payment of the Money, on Interest, with Security.

STolen or stray'd from the Subscriber's Pasture, in Williamsburg, on Monday the 10th of July, a light grey Horse, 13 Hands and a half high, with a very thin Mane, and a short switch Tail; is very flat footed, paces tolerably well, but steps short, and has a Brand on the near Buttock, resembling a Figure of 8, tho' not very plain; is round-bodied, and was then very fat. Whoever will bring the said Horse to me in Williamsburg, shall have Half a Pistole Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by James Wray.

RAN away, on Saturday the 15th of July, at Night, from Mr. Humphry Brooke, in King William County, a Servant Man, nam'd John Harris, a Welshman: He had on a light colour'd Kersey Coat, Nicanees Wastecoat, and Duroy Breeches, a brown Linen Shirt, and worsted Cap.

A Negro Man, nam'd Abraham, belonging to Col. George Braxton, of King and Queen County: He is a lusty stout young Fellow, about 25 Years of Age; is bow-legg'd: He has with him a Cloth colour'd Coat, and several other Sorts of wearing Apparel. He is a Shoemaker by Trade.

And a Negro Man, nam'd Windsor, belonging to the Subscriber, of the same County; he is about 5 Feet and a Half high, very square, and strong made, about 20 Years of Age. He has a black Cloth Coat, full trimm'd, and some other Apparel. The Negroes are both Virginia born, and are sensible Fellows. They went away by Water, and 'tis suppos'd will endeavour for Carolina, the Eastern Shore, or up the Bay.

Whoever will secure the said Runaways, and bring them to me, in King and Queen County, Virginia, shall have Six Pistoles Reward, or Two Pistoles for each, besides what the Law allows, paid by

George Braxton, Jun.

WHEREAS Subscriptions have been taken to Mr. Huber's Plan, for the Purchase of Tobacco, in divers Parts of this Colony: And it being necessary to know the Number of Hogsheds subscrib'd for, that Ships may be provided, and other Measures taken, for the Execution of the said Plan; all Gentlemen who have taken or shall take Subscriptions, are desired to send an Account of the Number of Hogsheds subscribed for, to Mr. Edward Barradall, in Williamsburg, before the last of this Month.

RAN away about the Twentieth of April last, from Huntington, in Surry County, a Negro Man, named Davy, belonging to Col. Francis Willis, of Gloucester County. He is an antient Fellow, of a middle Stature, and thin Visage. Had on, when he went away, an Oznabrig Shirt, and Virginia Cloth Breeches; and is suppos'd to have taken with him, another Oznabrig Skirt, a Cotton Jacket, a Pair of old plain Shoes, and Irish Stockings. Two Years ago, he ran away, and got to Edenton, in North-Carolina, and called his Name Sam; it is thought he is gone the same Way again. Whoever will bring the said Slave to Huntington, in Surry County, shall have a Pistole Reward, or if taken a Hundred Miles from Home, shall have two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by William Skipwith.

Enter'd in York River.

July 27. Sloop Molly, of Virginia, John Thompson, Master, from Barbadoes, with 45 Hogsheds, 8 Tierces, and 9 Barrels of Rum, 69 Barrels of Sugar, 1 Bag of Cotton, and 3 Negroes.

----- 29. Ship Exchange, of Scarborough, Walter Montgomery, Master, from the Isle of May, with 4500 Bushels of Salt.

----- Ship Buchanan, of London, Robert Rae, Master, from Piscataway, with a Parcel of wooden Ware.

Aug. 4. There is a Ship arrived from Guinea, with about 300 Negroes, consign'd to Col. Moore.

Clear'd out.

July 24. Ship Mortimer, of Bristol, Robert Lansdon, Master, for Bristol, with 449 Hogsheds of Tobacco, 30 Tons of Iron, 5120 Staves, 51 Oak Boards, and 22 Deer Skins.

----- 29. Sloop Joseph and John, of Bermuda, Joseph Stovel, Master, for Bermuda, with 1000 Bushels of Corn, 10 Bushels of Wheat, 80 Geese, 48 Ducks, 1 Mast, and 3 Sparrows.

----- Brigantine Martha and Sally, of Montrose, William Wilkie, Master, for London, with 186 Hogsheds of Tobacco, and 2000 Staves.

Aug. 3. Ship Exchange, of Scarborough, Walter Montgomery, Master, for South Potowmack, with 1500 Bushels of Salt.

----- 4. Ship Micajah and Philip, of London, Elias Waff, Master, for London, with 684 Hogsheds of Tobacco, and 9000 Staves.

----- Ship Gooch, C. Friend, Mast. will clear this Day.